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[WHOLE No. 77.]

ORIGINAL.

A SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIE.

No. VIII.

Face of the country—"Pike's Peak"—Lieut. Pike's and Major Long's Expeditions—excursion to the mountains—remarkable spring—Fontaine qui bouille.

The weather, for some days past has been fine; during the day a cool breeze from the mountains renders the air just agreeable; the nights are very cool. A bear-skin and buffalo robe for a bed, with two or three Mackinaw blankets for a covering, are found absolutely necessary to keep warm.

The country over which we have marched to day is much broken up into hills and valleys. In many places deep ruts have been worn by the water washing down from the mountains on each side of the valley. Pack animals, however, can traverse the country with little difficulty. By sending a small detail from each company in advance of the main body of the command, the steep banks were cut down and rendered passable for our cannon with but little delay. The same magnificent formations of rock were observed on every side, which were noticed yesterday, but in greater numbers. The whole of this valley, especially along the water courses, presents the appearance of one immense flower garden, thousands of varieties of flowers may be seen growing side by side.

Our present encampment is on the "Fontaine qui bouille," near the point where it leaves the mountains, and a short distance below that in which it takes its rise. This mountain, which is covered with snow, is called "Pike's Peak." In the year 1806, Lieut. Pike, (afterwards Gen. Pike,) was sent by Gen. Wilkinson on an expedition to this region, connected with our Indian relations. He was accompanied by the late Dr. Robinson, of Kaskaskia, Illinois, who gave to this celebrated peak the name it now bears. In 1821, Major Long's expedition passed near this mountain, and bestowed upon it the name of "James's Peak," in honor of the distinguished physician of that name, who accompanied him. Gen. Pike and his party, it is believed, were the first Americans who visited and explored this region of country, and as this mountain was first named "Pike's Peak," in honor of that distinguished and meritorious officer, it is highly proper that it should retain that name. Who more than General Pike deserves a lasting monument to his memory? His expedition to this, then unexplored, region was entirely successful. He was ardently attached to the cause of his country. His talents, skill, and bravery, raised him to the rank of Brigadier General, and he finally spilt his blood, and laid down his valuable life, generously and nobly sacrificing all upon the altar of freedom. Pike's Peak is the highest of the immediate range in which it stands; but when compared with some of the lofty peaks near the head waters of the north fork of the Platte, it sinks into comparative insignificance.

July 28th. The command did not march to day. This afforded me an opportunity to make a short excursion into the mountains.

Accordingly at 8 o'clock, I left camp in company with Lieuts. Steen and Kingsbury, together with a small guard detailed from each of the three companies. We took our course directly up the "Fontaine qui bouille."

This beautiful stream takes its name from a remarkable spring of mineral water near the point where it emerges from the mountains. This spring is situated in one of the most beautiful spots I have ever seen; the climate both in summer and in winter is delightful. In summer, scarcely a day passes without rain upon the mountains, a few miles distant, while in the valley all

is sunshine; at the same time a breeze from the mountains renders the air as fresh and agreeable as though the rain had fallen below. Beyond, and apparently almost hanging over this little paradise, is "Pike's Peak," with its top and sides covered with eternal snow. A few miles to the right of this spring the "Fontaine qui bouille" passes along. This stream is formed entirely by the melting of the snow upon "Pike's Peak," and is of course as cold as ice itself. The Indians of this region have long held this spring in high estimation. They never pass it without much ceremony, always making sacrifices, by throwing into the fountain various articles of wearing apparel, bows and arrows, beads, cooking utensils, &c. We found it completely filled with these articles—remnants of chiefs' coats, great quantities of beads, arrow-points, &c.

This spring is situated in a solid bed of rock; the basin at its top is from five to six feet in diameter, and perfectly round. It is something more than two feet deep, and gradually tapering from the surface, until at the bottom it almost comes to a point. The water boils in at several different places at the bottom with so much force, as to keep the surface, when the basin is full, in constant agitation, like the boiling of water over a hot fire. It is intensely cold, and has a sharp, alkaline, but not disagreeable taste. By clearing the spring of the filth and dirt which had been deposited there by the Indians, and throwing out the water which we were able to do with a copper kettle found in it, it was found that the gas which was constantly escaping through the apertures in the rock, would extinguish a taper the instant it came in contact with it. In taste, the water resembles that of the Congress spring at Saratoga, and evidently contains carbonic gas in considerable quantities, together with some of the mineral salts. After clearing the spring of all its impurities, we left it, and steered our course towards "Pike's Peak." The only accessible point for our mules lay up the "Fontaine qui bouille," up which stream we wound our way for two or three miles, sometimes climbing hills which seemed almost perpendicular, and again plunging into valleys which needed only the shadow of death to render them perfectly scriptural. At other times our faithful and patient animals would pick their way along a tremendous precipice, where one step more must have inevitably plunged us in the foaming stream, which could be heard thundering almost directly below us. We soon found that our only chance for reaching the summit of the mountain was to leave our mules in some secure spot, and risk the stamina of our own legs. After literally *caching* our mules, and all our extra baggage among the rocks, near the margin of the "Fontaine qui bouille," we commenced ascending the only mountain which apparently separated us from "Pike's Peak." Perseverance, patience, toil, and fatigue, soon gained a complete triumph over these stupendous piles of rocks, but only to show us that another peak, still higher, and more difficult of ascent, lay between us and the great object of our ambition.

After resting a short time we again pursued our journey up the mountain, sometimes crawling upon our hands and knees over points of rock too steep to admit of standing; sometimes pulling ourselves up by bushes or any other object which could afford us assistance.

At length we reached the summit of the mountain, greatly fatigued and almost famished for want of water. Fortunately a shower relieved the urgency of our thirst; the excavations in the rocks served to catch and hold the water as it fell, and by swallowing a spoonful here and there, we were enabled to pursue our course up the mountain. Peak after peak appeared to rise before us; as we gained the summit of one, another, more steep and rugged than the last, would be presented to our view. At several points of our journey we found the

rock, at or near the summits of some of the highest peaks, so steep, and thrown together in such huge masses that it was utterly impossible to ascend them except by crawling upon our hands and feet until an opening over our heads was found of sufficient size to admit our bodies, when we were enabled to ascend by bracing ourselves against the sides of the rock, with our hands and feet, and climbing up in the same manner that a sweep ascends a chimney. We were now convinced, reluctantly however, that to gain the top of Pike's Peak, or even to ascend it to the region of snow, would require a greater sacrifice of time and strength than either of us were able to afford. We were now upon the top of the nearest mountain north of Pike's Peak. The prospect from this elevated spot was indeed beautiful; beneath us, and almost directly under our feet, the "Fontaine qui bouille" could be heard thundering among the immense piles of rock through which it has its course from the snow-clad mountain to the level plain below. Eastward, as far as the eye could reach, the beautiful prairie lay stretched out like a carpet before us.

The timber upon the banks of the two great rivers, the Platte and Arkansas, which take their rise in the mountains near where we were standing, could be seen distinctly stretching off to the east until lost in space. Upon Pike's Peak, the snow was seen falling as bountifully as though it had been January or February, instead of July. Upon the mountain where we were standing, rain was descending in torrents; just below, upon the prairie, lay our encampment, basking in the sunshine, and not even overshadowed by a transient cloud. After resting for some little time, enjoying the luxury of the mountain breeze, and gazing with wonder and delight on the new and various scenes now stretched out before us, we commenced our descent towards camp, in a direction different from the one by which we had ascended. With much difficulty we found our way down the side of the mountain nearest to the "Fontaine qui bouille," and taking that stream as our guide, we soon reached, in safety, the spot where we had left our mules. For many miles above the point where the "Fontaine qui bouille" leaves the mountains, it literally forces its way through huge masses of granite. We crossed it at several points upon these immense piles of rock, twenty or thirty feet above the water, where the current of air which was put in motion by the rushing of the torrent below, was almost sufficient to raise our caps from our heads. The water of this stream is as clear as crystal and as cold as the snow from which it is formed. On reaching the boiling spring, we found it full, clear, cold and sparkling; after drinking freely of the water, and filling two or three bottles which we had taken along with us for that purpose, we mounted our mules and soon found our way into camp. I need not add that we were greatly fatigued; and it is equally certain that we considered ourselves richly compensated for all our toil and trouble by the variety of new and interesting objects which our journey had afforded us the opportunity of viewing. F.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

TO THE HON. MR. HAWES, M. C.

[Concluded from our last.]

Nor does the writer consider that in quitting the military for the civil service, a graduate can be justly accused of violating any obligation towards the government, nor of ingratitude towards his country. When it can be shown that a citizen in any way misapplies the talents with which nature has endowed him, or neglects to improve any opportunity by which he may be useful to his fellow citizens, then, and not till then, can he be stamped as being wanting in the duties of a good member of the republic. The graduate who quits the army for civil life, leaves a sphere of action where, for many years at least, he is only called upon to act in a very subordinate station, his duties being mostly confined to the minor, however otherwise important, details of company service, to enter upon one where the acquire-

ments he has made can be applied to objects of far higher importance to the country generally. Were those acquirements exercised solely for his own interests, then he might be said to be ungrateful; but is it thus? Is he not benefitting others by the successful application of his knowledge, and also spreading around him information which has been imparted to him at the school? Is not the debt due to his country thus as fully, and more satisfactorily, acquitted, than if he had remained for years marching behind a platoon at company drill? The writer would fain think it is. If he may be considered as a benefactor to his race who causes two blades of grass to grow where there was but one, and surely he is, the meed of praise, as a faithful citizen, cannot be denied him who promotes, as far as his abilities go, the welfare of others and himself in whatever sphere he may feel called upon to act.

But, sir, if the act of resignation can be construed into an evil, what shall we say to the causes which impel the officer to it, and by which he palliates it? Hear the abuse daily heaped upon the military profession in your own body. Listen to the misrepresentations, either of ignorance or of design, it matters not which, for the effects are the same, that are daily uttered about the army within the walls of Congress, and spread throughout the union through the medium of the press. When it is known that the pay of a graduate, on receiving his epaulettes, amounts to barely \$750 a year, that there are instances in the engineers and artillery of men holding this same subordinate station for ten years without the slightest increase of their pay, and, unfortunately, in but too many cases, having to rear a family on this pittance, whilst they themselves are liable at any moment to be called on to jeopard their lives for their country, with the certainty staring them in the face, of beggary for their widows and offspring if they fall; when it is considered that the usages of society have made the life of the officer a most expensive one, both on account of the station he holds and from the requirements of military regulations, whilst he is debarred from bettering his condition by resorting to any other business by which money is made, is it not rather to be wondered at that any man remains in service, than that some quit it? When it is known that the pay and emoluments of a major of engineers is but \$1500 a year; that an officer to arrive at this grade must, in time of peace serve nearly thirty years; that these officers are burthened with the heavy responsibilities of disbursing hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly, in the great public works under their charge, for which extra duty your honorable body voted at its last session that no extra compensation should be allowed, because the disbursing agent was branded with the title of officer; when it is known that the severest mental toil is required in this branch of the service to keep pace with the advances of the military art; when it is known that graduates but of yesterday are receiving in the service of railroad companies from \$3000 to \$5000 a year for their services, should we feel surprised that some men may be found who think that the requirements of their country, as laid down by its representatives, and sanctioned by their fellow citizens, is a worse bondage than that of the severest task-master?

Discard, sir, this unjust, niggardly policy; treat the officer as a fellow citizen, rather than as a foreign hireling; attach him to his profession by showing him that his country appreciates, and is willing to reward his zealous performance of his duties. Let him see, whilst all around him is instinct with the life of rapid and progressive prosperity, that he alone is not doomed to be stationary; that whilst the means of comfort and luxury in every other class of our population are augmenting with astonishing force, he alone is not to be left to pine in poverty in a season of universal competency. Do this, sir, and then, not till then, may you reasonably demand of the officer an exclusive devotion to the army.

As to the yearly dismissals from the Academy, it seems to the writer that, if they prove any thing, they

Speak greatly in favor of it. Where the education is entirely gratuitous, and the competition among our youth to gain admittance to the school is without precedent great, ought the bounty of the state to be lavished on bad subjects, whose inaptitude, or evil propensities, render them unworthy of this favor? Ought not the country to cull out the flower of her youth under such circumstances, and rigidly exact from them a truly Spartan discipline, cutting off all bad members with almost as ruthless a hand as that famous republic cast out those infants, whose misfortune even, and not faults, rendered unserviceable to the state? But such is not in fact the operation of the regulations of the Military Academy. They are severe, it is true, and exact a rigid observance of minutiae which, perhaps, are overlooked in other institutions, but which cannot be neglected in men who are educating for a profession where order, strict obedience, and a faithful performance of all the minor duties are essential, not only to the efficiency of the army itself, but to the safety of the state. Whoever has taken the trouble to observe the uniform current of life, must have felt how much habits of attention to these minor duties contribute to the welfare not only of the individual, but to the comfort and happiness of those connected with him; and in no calling is this more eminently the case than in that of the soldier. Ample probation is allowed by the regulations for the young and thoughtless to retrieve themselves; and that decisions under these regulations are as nearly correct as the fallibility of human judgments will permit, is shown by the fact, that out of about sixty cases in all of dismissal for inaptitude, who were reappointed, only four or five succeeded in getting through the Institution, and they were found very low in their classes.

You, sir, have very unjustly and unfairly, in your report, taken advantage of the operation of these regulations, to arraign the cadets before the public as wanting in good order and discipline, by exhibiting the table of demerit of some of their comrades, without entering into any explanation of the manner of making out this table. The operation is simply this: every offence has a certain number of demerit marks attached to it,—for example, the lowest is one, and the highest is ten. Any cadet who gets a demerit of two hundred in one year is, by a regulation, dismissed without farther inquiry. Now to get this number he may have committed two hundred minor offences, or only twenty serious ones, or a certain number of intermediate grade of these offences. I believe that want of punctuality has a demerit of four or five attached to it. Now, a cadet may have to be present at six or eight different parades in one day, and for each one at which he may be a moment too late he receives a demerit of four or five. In the same way, shoes unblackened, the hair uncombed, a coat unbuttoned, &c., have also their demerit. Is it, then, most to be wondered at, that some get so many demerits, or that much more is not registered against all? Yet, there are cases, and many too, of cadets passing through the entire course of four years without one mark of demerit. What other school can show the same?

What are the results of the Military Academy? I might here, sir, content myself with referring to the records of the war office, and to the testimony of the most honest and conscientious of our public officers, and notably to the last message of President Jackson; but this does not seem to satisfy you, although a man but indifferently honest himself might deem it quite sufficient to content any tolerably candid man. There was a time, sir, when an officer of the army could not gain admittance into respectable circles in many of our Eastern states, and was but indifferently regarded in most others. There was a time when we thought so humbly of our own knowledge, that the title of foreigner was the best recommendation for a commission in any branch of our military service. There was a time when the orderly books of the army showed a lamentable want both of soldierly and gentlemanly feeling in many members of the army, as exhibited by the

results of courts martial. There was a time when a default among disbursing agents for public works was no uncommon occurrence, as the books of the treasury will show. Now, the army officer is hospitably received, and treated with distinguished respect every where throughout our country, except within the walls of Congress. Now, we think so well of ourselves that hardly a foreigner is to be found in any part of our service. Now, the conduct of officers, with but rare exceptions, is universally marked as soldier-like and gentlemanly. Now, an army commission is considered as the best security in the disbursement of the largest sums of public money. Our present chief magistrate says that we owe these results to the Military Academy, and other public functionaries before him have declared the same sentiments. And you, sir,—pardon me if I did not exactly comprehend to what you said it was owing.

When the great care and ample means bestowed in France on the education of youth for the army are considered, it would be hardly fair to institute a comparison between the results of our Military Academy and those of France. There is one circumstance however, which, as it comes to the writer direct from an authentic and respectable source, may prove in the relation gratifying to the friends of the school. One of our young officers of engineers obtained permission a few years back from the French minister of war, to attend the courses of instruction at the celebrated school of Metz, whose pupils are composed entirely of young men selected from the graduates of the still more celebrated Polytechnic School. He naturally entered upon his new studies, having such comrades by his side, with great diffidence, and an almost humbling sense of inferiority; he, however, proved equal to the task, and returned home with honorable testimonials of proficiency from the authorities of the school, and what was far otherwise important, with the full courses of instruction as taught there, which courses have since been introduced in a great measure, with complete success, into our own school.

As to the cadet, I should define him to be an apprentice to the military art, as a midshipman is to that of the naval service. Some may think this apprenticeship needless, and I should share their opinion, if the art of war consisted simply in cutting throats and blowing out brains; but so long as other nations are so simple as to make great preparations, both of men and materials, for carrying on this game, perhaps we do not err in following their example, if it be only to look as wise as our neighbors.

For the moral and scientific character of our young men at the school, I must beg to refer to the reports of the Boards of Visitors for the last fifteen years. These gentlemen have been selected from all parts of the country, from all professions and from all parties; their testimony has been almost as that of one man to the good character and accurate attainments of the cadets. In all this time there has been but one *minority report consisting of one member*, and there were those of the majority on that occasion who were malicious enough to insinuate that it was prepared after a full examination of the school before its author had placed his foot within its walls.

But a truce, sir, to trifling, and let us seriously proceed to examine the real bearing of the question at issue. Is a Military Academy necessary or not to this country, in the present state of the world? To settle this point to what authority shall we appeal, for our own school is of such recent date that it ought still to be regarded as an experiment? Shall it be to local feelings and prejudices, wrought upon and confirmed by the narrow views of the illiberal, or to the experience of all other civilized nations, and to the opinions of the great masters of the art of war?

Do we go back to antiquity? there we find Greece and Rome training their youth to the theory of war before they are sent to the field. Among the moderns, France was the first to organize military schools, at a period when the art of war, after having been for a long period almost neglected as a science, once more revived under the great generals of Louis the XIV., and the

princes of the house of Nassau. The other continental nations soon followed her example, even to the small Swiss cantons; and finally, England, after repeated lessons of disaster, brought about by the ignorance of her officers, at length opened her eyes, and only since her struggles in Spain and Portugal, has gone seriously into a complete organization of her military schools.

But we are told great generals have sprung forth who never were within the walls of a Military Academy; and the names of Frederick the Great, Washington, Napoleon, Wellington, Jackson, and a host of others, are triumphantly cited. Granted; and what does it prove? That Heaven, for some wise purpose, has endowed some few men with an especial calling towards a certain destiny, and in times of great moral revolutions, raises up a saviour or a despot of a nation. But did these great masters, in fact, spring forth, ready armed for the contest, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter? Will any one of these asserters of the power of natural genius tell us what effect the time passed at the military school of Brienne had on the after career of Napoleon? Will they tell us what Frederick the Great learned under the tutelage of his father of tall-grenadier-loving memory? Will they tell us what were the effects of his early Indian campaigns on our own Washington? Let us, however, turn from probable events to what we know. Who have been the founders and the most strenuous advocates for military schools? The great engineer Vauban set the example; Napoleon, Frederick the Great, Washington, Wellington and Jackson have zealously followed it. Read the remarks of Washington, particularly, on this subject; consult, also, Jefferson and Jackson. What is their testimony? Whose opinions have we in opposition to these patriots and masters of the art? That of Messrs. Hawes, Abijah Mann, and Smith, of Maine!

Shall we examine into the reasons and motives of the parties at issue on this question, and ask why these great men on one side, called for such institutions, and why these little great men on the other, seek to break them down? With a trembling, and I trust not a presumptuous pen, I will answer for the first. They felt that genius, however god-like, was often powerless without the aid of vulgar means. Experience, the only unerring teacher, taught them the salutary lesson, that the best planned enterprises must be of doubtful success, if intrusted to unpractised hands; that skill can be attained only by theory and practice; that theory is best acquired in the season of youth, and that he who would perform well, must practise early in life, so as to form that habit, which becomes a second nature. Experience taught these masters, that the skillful subaltern not only inspired the private with confidence, but relieved the general himself of a load of anxious inquietude, and left his mind free for greater emergencies, by ridding him of the care of essential details. These, I believe, are the reasons that influenced such men after campaigns of years. They are but the reasons which influence men in all the other departments of life, in the choice of their subaltern agents. They are paramount in all affairs; except, one is sometimes led to think, in influencing the results of the ballot box.

Without schools, the principles and discoveries of the great masters in every art, either die with their discoverers, or else are soon lost, particularly in arts, which, like that of war, are only occasionally practised. Men forget, during a long interval of peace, not only the maxims, but the habits of life, of the great generals of the last war. To magnify their idols, they love to regard them as something divine; they forget that human perfection is ever the result of long and severe labor; that the great curse fell not on the earth alone, but on man also; that all he produces is by the sweat of the brow; and this forgetfulness brings with it the pernicious consequences, of leading every vain and presumptuous ignoramus to look upon himself as endowed with the divine faculty, and urges him on to undertake tasks, before which even master spirits might quail.

Whilst I advocate the necessity of a military education, I am far, sir, from saying that our own school is

perfect; I am farther still from wishing to screen it from fair investigation. Examine into, probe it to the core, and if you find any thing better, let it be told to the public; but if you do not, be as candid on the other side.

There are some points, in which I think changes might be beneficial, and those are, in the manner of making appointments, and in the government of the Institution from without. I may be wrong, but I think that if the choice of candidates, was left with the governors of the States, or with a committee of the state legislatures, it would be advantageous. This change, I think, would insure a greater amount of talent from each state, a fairer distribution of the appointments throughout the whole; and it would perhaps lessen a great evil, the indiscreet interference of members of Congress, in obtaining the reappointment, or reinstatement of incompetent pupils, who happen to be their protégés. It would also cause the cadets to look more to their own States, and feel less dependence on the general government; and would operate favorably, by bringing more directly under the notice of the state authorities, persons who might be afterwards usefully employed on the public works undertaken by the State.

To strengthen the bonds of proper discipline at the school, and give the greatest number of chances to youthful indiscretion to retrieve itself, without diminishing those for admission of applicants for appointments, I think the punishment of dismissal should be limited to the smallest number of serious offences against good morals and military propriety of conduct; but should be *certain and final*. No cadet, found guilty of these offences by a proper tribunal, or pronounced incapable of succeeding in the studies of the school, should be reinstated, or reappointed, except on the recommendation of the tribunal pronouncing the sentence, backed by a request to that effect, from the authority by whom the offender was selected, to the President of the United States. A regulation of this character, would remove all temptations to commit a first serious offence, which, it is well known, is too often but a prelude to a second, as is now the case, where an opinion prevails that the first sentence of dismissal will, as a matter of course, be commuted for some lighter punishment. It would also be a bar to all favoritism, and prevent the lazy, the vicious, or the incapable, from being returned again to the school, after a fair trial, to the prejudice of the stronger claims of other applicants. It would also obviate the too frequent interference of political influence with the internal government of the Institution.

The present Military Academy has undergone the usual ordeal of most institutions of a public character. So long as its utility was unfelt, and before it was itself of any real service, it was suffered to remain in a state of most unenviable obscurity; but no sooner was it raised to a standing more worthy of the nation, and more in keeping with the advanced state of military science throughout Europe, by the untiring exertions, and just views of the superintendent who presided over it, with such distinction to himself and advantage to it, from 1817 to 1833, than opposition to its existence commenced, and has gained ground with more or less success until the present moment. Why, its opponents can best tell.

That misrepresentation has had much to do with this, there can be no doubt. That local prejudices, stamped, as such feelings always are, with the most short-sighted policy, have also had their share in producing this state of things, there is less reason to question. If a Military Academy in the state of New York is supposed to operate unfavorably on the interests of the West, then, in the name of peace, let us have two. If our western brethren, in spite of written facts, vouched for by the executive, still persist in the opinion that they have not a fair portion of army appointments, let them insist also upon having an academy of their own, within their own borders, for the exclusive education of Western youths, where they will not be brought into contact with the vankee of the East, nor the nullifier of the South, and where those local prejudices, by some persons thought to act unfavorably upon the stability of our as yet com-

pact union, may be fostered with more care, and brought to a ranker growth.

We are gravely told, by one honorable member, that the people of the West will see graduates of the Military Academy come among them with a very unfriendly eye; and that they are not proper subjects to command in it. I, for one, can only say, that if such are the feelings of the West, I do not envy those who cherish them, nor shall it ever prevent me from meeting a western brother in arms, either of the militia, or army, with a less warm grasp of the hand; for, with no wish to impugn the veracity of the person who stated this, I sincerely believe that his own prejudices have been transferred, as such feelings are most likely to be, to others, who, if the question were put to them, would repudiate so illiberal a sentiment.

Who are these graduates that labor under this ban of Western opinion? From such an assertion one would almost be led to conclude that we had been subsidized by Europe, and had taken into our pay the mercenaries of Germany or Switzerland, instead of the youths of our own blood, the sons of our own brethren from all parts of the union. Who are the persons they are called upon to command on our Western frontier? Does the gentleman who made this assertion know, that the vast majority of our privates are recruited in the Eastern and Middle states; and that it is almost impracticable to raise recruits in the West for the regular army? Out upon such petty cavillings! Out upon such miserable twaddle as we are sometimes compelled to listen to, about the high sense entertained of liberty and equality in the West being incompatible with military discipline, as it has been understood, and practised, by every successful general, from Alexander down to our own day. In listening to such prating, one might suppose that our western brethren had chosen a lord of misrule to preside over their military affairs. Ask any honest farmer whether, if the same order prevailed at a log-rolling, a corn-shouthing, or a log hut-raising, as is but too frequently exhibited at a militia muster, what kind of work, and how much would be done? Yet such persons gravely cite to us the examples of Greece and Rome to sustain their opinions, as if any institution of those republics would sanction the doctrine preached up in the present day, which, if carried out, would lead to a system where the safety of an army, or the salvation of the state, would be left at the mercy of every malapert who might fancy himself an abler soldier than his commander. To such reasoners I would, with all due deference, suggest, that by travelling out of the meagre records of Goldsmith's Abridgments, and Viri Romæ, into Niebuhr's Fragments, and the works of Plutarch and Xenophon, perhaps some considerations, which in the hurry of discussion, may have been overlooked by them, might still be found worthy of their farther attention.

My own views, sir, may probably be as crooked, through ignorance, and my judgment as much warped by my prejudices, as yours appear to me to be; but still I do think a course, somewhat different from the one you are now pursuing, would be more in accordance with the feelings of a patriot and the practice of a statesman, who ought only to aim at the greatest prosperity of the majority. Instead of endeavoring to sow dissension and distrust throughout the different districts of our country, with regard to the army; instead of endeavoring to get up an unfounded jealousy, and want of confidence among our militia with respect to the graduates of our Military Academy—I, sir, would say to our fellow citizens in general, this military establishment is your own; endowed by you for good purposes; fostered upon the honest recommendation of your most eminent statesmen and generals; watch it carefully; scrutinize it rigidly; for, like all other instruments of good, it may, by the designing, or the maladroit, be converted to evil; but whilst you exact implicit devotion to the service of the state from those who are the work of your hands, the creatures of your bounty, be ye also just; be more, be generous. Let those necessary servants of the state feel that, when they are sent to the battle field, they

leave behind them brethren who will joy in their successes, and sorrow for their reverses. If you would make them truly an immortal band, an invulnerable phalanx, teach them, above all things, to trust implicitly in their country's justice.

It is related of the greatest general of our own, or, perhaps, of any day, that at a public review of his old guard and a battalion of cadets of his Military Academy, one of the latter was ordered out of the ranks to put the former through their manual exercise. The young soldier, vain perhaps of the distinction conferred upon him, and conscious that the keen glance of the emperor was directed towards him, was in some degree hypercritical in his corrections; at which the old veterans exhibited evidences of dissatisfaction, and at length fairly broke out into murmurs. The emperor immediately took the place of the young soldier, and continued the drill himself; and, after finishing it, soothed his old grumblers, as he familiarly denominated them, by saying, "come, my old cocks, that is not so badly done, but you see we have got somewhat rusty in the field, and must knock under to these boys, but our day will also come when we shall lead them a pretty dance." It is in the same spirit, sir, I would say to our militia, "Bunker Hill and New Orleans show what you can do at a push, but these boys from West Point certainly have the advantage of you in training; let them keep it; they are the sons of your brothers, selected by your own representatives, and educated by you for your country's service; they are also your children; cherish them as such, and rely upon it, that when danger threatens, they will be found at the post of honor."

In the name of reason, and of common sense, let us, at least, finish with this miserable cant of aristocracy, as thrown out against the army; for if there is one class of our fellow citizens whose position is less comfortable than any other, it is the soldier's. The writer of this notice also claims to be one of the people. Like every graduate of the Military Academy, he claims to belong to that important, and only respectable and useful class, the working-men of the land; not, it is true, in the acceptance of the term that the demagogue, to promote his own ends, would have it understood, when he would persuade the farmer and the mechanic that they alone form this class, but as belonging to the great working class of the nation, as composed of all those who are sedulously laboring in their proper sphere to add their mite to their country's power and glory, by contributing to the happiness and prosperity of this mighty people; to that class who, merging all considerations of party feeling, and local interests in the general good, would raise this growing empire to that rank among the nations of the earth, to which she has been assigned by Nature, and towards which the finger of Destiny is visibly directing her—he, sir, proudly claims to belong to a class who would place our young Republic in that attitude, where, arrayed in the panoply of her glorious constitution, she could look abroad over this wide globe and be able to say, "let not a hostile gun be fired, nor a war note be sounded throughout the world, without my consent."

JUSTICE.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, June 6.

The following bills were severally read the second time and considered as in committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading:

The bill for the relief of certain officers of the United States sloop of war Boston; and the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Captain Charles C. B. Thompson, late a Captain in the navy of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill from the House to establish an arsenal in North Carolina, without amendment; and

On motion of Mr. BROWN, the bill was taken up and considered as in Committee of the Whole; and after some explanations from Mr. Benton and Mr. Brown,

Mr. SOUTHARD moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion being lost, the bill was ordered to a third reading. Mr. PRESTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill from the House to renew the gold medal struck and presented to Gen. Morgan by order of Congress.

THURSDAY, June 9.

A bill from the House to regulate the compensations of certain officers of the revenue cutters, was read twice and referred.

The following bills were severally read the time and passed:

The bill for the relief of certain officers of the United States sloop of war Boston; and the bill to establish an arsenal in North Carolina.

FRIDAY, June 10.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, the bill to increase the military peace establishment of the United States was taken up; and after some remarks from Mr. Benton,

Mr. NICHOLAS moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to report a bill to increase the army so that it shall contain a numerical force equal to the military peace establishment of 1815.

After some remarks from Messrs. Benton, Preston, and Porter,

Mr. CALHOUN called for a division of the question, so as to take it first on the recommitment without the instructions; and the question being thus taken, the recommitment was ordered.

After some further remarks from Messrs. Preston, Buchanan, Robinson, Calhoun, Benton, Linn, and Clay, the question on instructing the Committee was lost—yeas 18, nays 25.

SATURDAY, June 11.

The bill in addition to the act to provide for sick and disabled seamen was read the second time, considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

MONDAY, June 13.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was recommitment the bill to increase the military peace establishment of the United States, reported as an amendment a substitute for the original bill; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred the petition of Captain Charles G. Ridgely, of the navy, made a favorable report thereon; which was read.

The bill in addition to the act providing for sick and disabled seamen was read the third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.

Mr. WEBSTER submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury report to the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress such information as he may be able to obtain, together with his own opinion respecting the points or places, in which it may be most expedient or necessary to establish marine hospitals for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the bill from the House to provide for the better protection of the northwestern frontier.

Mr. PRESTON submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession, not incompatible with the public interest, touching the political condition of Texas, the organization of its government, and its capacity to maintain its independence; and also, any correspondence which may have taken place between the Executive of the United States and the Government of Texas and its agents.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, June 6.

On motion of Mr. SUTHERLAND, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Speight in the Chair, on the bill "to provide for the salaries of officers of revenue cutters," and the same having been amended, was reported to the House, the amendment concurred in and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, on leave, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs be in-

structed to inquire into the expediency of placing at the disposal of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, for the use of the State, cannon, carriages, and all the necessary implements and appendages thereto, for three companies of light artillery, so long as hostilities may be apprehended from the Indians on the western frontier of said State.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of the owners, officers, and crew of the private armed brig Warrior, or their legal representatives; which was read twice and committed.

THURSDAY, June 7.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

In further execution of the special order of the 26th of January, the House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, proceeded to the consideration of the "bill making appropriations for certain fortifications for the year 1836." The bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole, with sundry amendments, and the question was on concurring in these amendments. The first amendment was the following: "for fortifications, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, and preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, 150,000 dollars," increased by the Committee of the Whole to "200,000 dollars."

Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, addressed the House at length in opposition to the amendment. The debate was continued by Messrs. Hunt, Towns, Thompson of South Carolina, Cambreleng, Briggs, Pinckney, and Storer. Mr. Storer moved to reduce all the appropriations for fortifications one half the amount proposed in the bill and amendments, except that for Fort McHenry, Baltimore. After some further remarks from Messrs. Howard, Kinnard, Lane, Hardin, Hawes, Boon, Parker, and Briggs, Mr. Briggs asked for the yeas and nays on the amendment; which were ordered. Mr. Hard moved an adjournment about 7 o'clock: lost—73 to 83. After some remarks by Mr. Bell, in opposition to the amendment, Mr. Cambreleng moved that the bill be made the special order of the day for Friday next, from and after the hour of 11 A. M.; which was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.

On motion of Mr. SUTHERLAND, the bill to regulate the compensation of officers of the revenue cutters, was taken up on its third reading; and after some conversation between Messrs. Williams of N. Carolina, Sutherland, Bond, Wise, Lawrence, Gideon Lee and Gillet, Mr. Hardin, after a few remarks, called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill; which were ordered. After some further remarks from Messrs. Speight and Boon, Mr. Pearce of R. I. remarked, that believing the House to be almost unanimous on this subject, he moved the previous question; which was seconded by the House yeas 80, nays 40, and the main question was ordered; and being put, was decided by yeas and nays in the affirmative—yeas 146, nays 52. So the bill was passed.

THURSDAY, June 9.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following Senate bills, without amendment.

A bill for the appointment of additional surgeons in the army.

A bill making appropriations for the collection of materials, the purchase of sites, for the construction of certain fortifications, and for other purposes; and

A bill for the establishment of a depot of arms on the western frontier of the State of Missouri; which bills were severally committed.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department; and

A bill to reduce to two heads of appropriation, certain appropriations for vessels of war, and for providing materials for the same; all of which bills were severally read twice and committed.

Mr. JARVIS, from the same committee, reported a resolution to set apart Monday next for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs; which was disagreed to.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

In further execution of the special order of the 26th of January, the House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, proceeded to the consideration of the "bill making appropriations for certain fortifications for the year 1836." The bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole, with sundry amendments, and the question was on concurring in these amendments.

The amendment pending was the following:

"For fortifications, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, and preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, 150,000 dollars," increased by the Committee of the Whole to "200,000 dollars."

Mr. HARDIN addressed the House in opposition to the large appropriations embraced in these amendments.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved to amend the amendment, by specifying the objects of appropriation, viz: "one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be applied to the construction of a sea wall for the preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, and the remainder for the construction and repair of Castle Pinckney."

After a few words from Messrs. Pinckney, McKay, and Cambreleng, Mr. Pinckney withdrew his amendment.

Mr. CAMBRELENG then, in reply to the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Hardin,) went into a statement to show what were the objects of the appropriations contained in the bill, and the amendments proposed by the committee. He said there was now no surplus of former appropriations, and the appropriations now proposed would all be needed during the year.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Parker, Grayson, Hiland Hall, Cambreleng, Love, Sutherland, Briggs, Boon, Denny, Adams and Thompson of South Carolina; when

On motion of Mr. MAURY the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 16.

TEXAS.

Mr. DICKERSON asked leave to present certain resolutions, &c. of a large public meeting at Port Gibson, in the State of Mississippi, on the subject of the recognition by Congress of the independence of Texas, with a view to have them referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Objection being made, Mr. D. moved a suspension of the rules: lost by a vote of 83 to 51—not being two-thirds.

The House, on motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, proceeded to the consideration of the "bill making appropriations for certain fortifications for the year 1836." The bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole, with sundry amendments, and the question was on concurring in these amendments.

The amendment pending was the following:

"For fortifications, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, and preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, 150,000 dollars," increased by the Committee of the Whole to "200,000 dollars."

The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was non concurred in—yeas 85, nays 88.

Mr. STORER then rose and moved a reconsideration of the vote; and, in reply to Mr. Graves, Mr. S. stated that he made the motion at the request of a gentleman behind him (Mr. Pinckney,) than whom a purer minded man did not breathe. He himself, however, should again vote against the amendment. Mr. Cushman asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Mr. Evans moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and thereon Mr. Cushman asked for the yeas and nays, but the House refused to order them. Mr. Evans withdrew the motion to lay on the table. After a few remarks from Messrs. Mercer, Graves, Storer, and Lane, the question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 90, nays 103.

The following amendment of the Committee of the Whole was then taken up: Strike out of the bill the following clause:

"For incidental expenses attending repairs of new and old fortifications, and for the purchase of new sites, and the enlargement of old ones, at such places as the public service may require on the seaboard of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars," and insert "for incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications, and for the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood, two hundred thousand dollars."

Mr. THOMPSON of Ohio proposed further to amend by inserting an appropriation to compromise and secure to the United States the title to the Pea Patch Island, in the river Delaware.

The CHAIR ruled the proposed amendment to be out of order, on the ground that its provisions were the same as were embraced in a bill then on the table.

Mr. CAMBRELENG sent to the Clerk's table a document from the Engineer Department, explanatory of the amendment.

Mr. HARD moved to reduce the sum in the amendment to \$100,000, and was proceeding to address the House on the subject, when his remarks were arrested by the arrival of the time for the House to take its recess.

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

DINNER TO MAJ. GEN. ALEX'R MACOMB.

On the 29th ult. the officers and other members of the Louisiana Legion, gave a splendid dinner in the Washington Hall in this city, to Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, commanding the United States army.

At the dinner, which was numerously attended by members of the Legion, and many of the civil authorities of the state and of the city, the greatest unanimity prevailed, together with that enthusiastic feeling usually manifested by the youth of our country, for men who, by distinguished merit and eminent services, have acquired an elevated rank in the esteem of their fellow citizens.

Brigadier General Plache was named President, and Major Relf and Captain Pena, Vice Presidents.

The President gave the following regular toasts, which were received with the liveliest enthusiasm by all present.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The President of the United States.
2. The Constitution of the United States—the imperishable bulwark of our liberties.
3. The Governor of the State of Louisiana.
4. The army and navy of the United States—Their discipline and their valor are the pride of the nation, and secure respect and protection to the name of America.
5. Major General Alexander Macomb, commanding the United States army—the hero of Fort George and Niagara—the immortal victor at Plattsburg. On the battle field he has gathered new laurels for our country; in peace by his indefatigable labors, he has still rendered eminent services. May he pursue a long and successful career. The sons of Louisiana will always be proud and happy to find him among them, either as their guest or as their chieftain.
6. The memory of George Washington.
7. The memory of Major Dade and his brave companions—The gratitude of their country will record to latest posterity the heroic intrepidity of that devoted band.
8. The judiciary of the United States.

Major General Macomb addressed the company as follows:

General Plache, and officers and members of the Louisiana Legion: It is with great sensibility I hear the flattering expressions which the toast just given conveys to me. I will not however permit all the honor which is embraced in that sentiment to apply to me, while General Gaines and General Scott have such strong claims to the victories obtained at Erie and Niagara. If my services on the frontiers and elsewhere, during the war and since, are held in estimation and are remembered by my fellow citizens, I feel more than recompensed for all that I have done.

It is with feelings of gratitude, gentlemen, that I acknowledge the kindness with which I am here received and complimented by the Louisiana Legion—citizens who duly estimate the advantages of the institutions of their country, and who are willing to defend them at all hazards—soldiers who set an example of discipline to the militia and volunteers of the republic in their devotion to military duty. So long as America boasts of such defenders, so long will individual rights and national honor be sustained.

Gentlemen, permit me to give—General Plache, and the officers and members of the Louisiana Legion.

On retiring, General Macomb gave the following sentiment:

The city of New Orleans—May it receive that protection and consideration from the National Government, to which by its importance and vast resources it is justly entitled.

Captain Cooper acknowledged the compliment drank to his health, and gave the following toast:

The Legion of Louisiana—Toujours prête.
By ex-Governor Roman:

The U. S. army. By increasing its force to defend the country against foreign aggression, we have nothing to apprehend for our republican institutions, as long as that army is commanded by men so eminent for their patriotism and military acquirements.

By Major General W. Debuys:

A. B. Roman—Our ex and future Governor.

By a horse chasseur, from Florida:

Generals Gaines and Scott, under whom I have lately served—Intrepid heroes in the field, accomplished gentlemen in private life.

By Major Mountfort:

The volunteers of Louisiana in Florida—Brave, patriotic and generous; friends in need, friends indeed.

By Capt. D. Augustin:

The twenty-four stars of the American Union; the brightest constellation which irradiates the political firmament!—too highly enthroned for the pigmy attempts of Fanatics, Demagogues, or Monarchs. Let us hope that to the end of time it will serve as a beacon to light the nations of the earth to the conquest of the blessings of national liberty and popular rights.

By Chasseur Carter:

To the General who led the Louisianians to victory on the 8th of January, 1815—Andrew Jackson.

By Major Relf:

Major Mountfort—The watchman of our frontiers.

By Major Mountfort:

Comrades—Since nine years, during which I have resided among you, I have received so many acts of your kindness and hospitality, that I can hardly find any other expression, but that I thank you for this last flattering act of your friendship. Permit me, in answer, to give the following toast:

The volunteers of Louisiana—Always ready to give a warm reception to their friends or their foes.

By Captain Pena:

Our brave and worthy commander, General J. B. Plauche—By his talents and deportment he has fully justified the high opinion of his companions in arms in the selection they have made of him to be their leader.

By Captain D. Augustin:

The patriotic and talented statesman, Governor Lewis Cass, our present Secretary of War—The early friend and companion of our distinguished guest.

Captain Cooper afterwards gave the following toast: The Ladies of Louisiana—The precious gems of the South.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the New York American.

THE WAR DRUM.

The war drum beats throughout the land
The red man swore to yield,
A thousand braves have drawn the brand—
Go! arm ye for the field;
And let, in words of crimson dye,
Each flag one motto claim,
Greeting no friend but victory
Fearing no foe but shame.

The tawny hunter laughs in scorn
And taunts ye to the plain;
The knife is red—the scarf is torn—
Ye dare not seek your slain!
And is it thus ye freemen wed,
Defenders of the right?
Up, comrades, up! and seek your dead—
Go! arm ye for the fight.

Where is the spirit of the past
The chivalry of yore?
Where are the whirlwinds of the blast,
The hearts your fathers bore?
Where are they?—Comrades, they are here!
Up! rally, one and all—
Go! and avenge an orphan's tear—
Avenge a Frazer's fall!

WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY,.....JUNE 23, 1836.

We have had very frequent occasion to regret that our limited means and space prevented our making the Chronicle more interesting and therefore more valuable to its supporters. One consequence of insufficient means is, that we have been obliged to print it on too small a press, which threw the larger portion of the margin on one side, and unless the paper was carefully folded and cut, it would be spoiled in its appearance: another consequence was, irregularity in the publication—sometimes being three or four days in arrears. We have procured a larger press, so that the margin being equally divided, that defect will be remedied. We have likewise obtained a supply of paper for three months, which insures uniformity in the size and quality.

With regard to space, if we were to publish the Chronicle semi-weekly, we could find abundant material to fill its columns. Besides the ordinary and current events of the day, communications, &c. we have a large mass of foreign selections, of much interest, to which many of our readers can have access only through the columns of the Chronicle: and the public documents printed by Congress, which ought to find a place of record in the Chronicle, would of themselves fill the paper; we cannot make room for them, except during the recess when their value is lessened.

We take leave to remind our subscribers [not including readers] that it is by *universal* punctuality alone, that we can be enabled to be punctual in return; or be relieved from that oppressive load of care which follows unsatisfied pecuniary obligations.

The editor has far too much labor on his hands, to perform any part of his duties well.

THE SOLDIER'S BOOK: SAMUEL COLMAN: Boston, 1835.—The object of this book, as stated in the Introduction, is to record the military history of its possessor; to keep him informed of the state of his accounts with the Government; to make him acquainted with the allowances of pay, clothing, &c. authorized to be made according to his station; to put him in possession of the means of establishing his claim to any benefits, to which he may be entitled under the laws and regulations granting pensions for wounds and disabilities, allowances and gratuities for long and faithful services, or in case of being discharged; and finally, to register all distinguished acts of bravery and good conduct in the performance of his duty, as well as to serve as an honorable memorial of his character and standing as a soldier.

There has been nothing that we know of, which has been introduced into the service, more useful to the soldier than this little book. Besides being a complete *vade mecum*, it is a convenient pocket book for the preservation of his papers and to keep his money in.

In the late campaign against the Seminoles, these books were found to be of great importance to the soldier; for in cases where he has been separated from his company, by accident or by orders, his officers wounded, killed or absent, he carried with him at all times his accounts and a description of himself, so that any offi-

cer under whose command he may happen to fall, can make out from his book a statement of his accounts, and enter him on a muster roll, and thus enable him to obtain his pay, clothing, and other allowances.

Brevet Major Mountfort, of the 2d artillery, caused every man of his company to be supplied with one of these books, and the consequence was that every man under his command had the means at any time of exhibiting the state of his accounts with the Government, and of obtaining whatever might be due to him.

We regret to learn from Mr. Colman, the publisher, that not more than 3,000 copies of this book have been called for by the sutlers, whose business it is to have on hand a supply for the use of the troops at the posts to which they are attached.

Had such a book been in use in the Revolutionary army, how easily might the soldiers of that day have established their claims to pensions under the several acts of Congress. Indeed, a book of the kind prepared and kept during the Revolution, would now be not only a curiosity, but a most valuable relic to the family, whose father or relatives might have taken part in that arduous and eventful struggle.

The following order was issued at the time the Soldier's Book was published :

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 4th, 1835.

GENERAL ORDER, } No. 10.

1. A book for the use of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, for the purpose of keeping them informed of the conditions on which they are engaged to serve the United States, and of the remuneration they are entitled to under the laws and regulations governing the Army, has been approved by the Secretary of War.

2. This book is called "*the Soldier's Book*;" to be procured by the sutlers, who will furnish each man with a copy at a small advance, to be fixed by the Council of Administration. The sutlers are informed that Samuel Colman, book seller, at Boston, Mass., has prepared these Books according to regulation, and will furnish them, exclusive of transportation, at thirty cents each.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMBE,
Major General, Commanding in Chief:
ROGER JONES, Adj't. General.

We are enabled to add that the Soldier's Book may be had, at wholesale, of the following persons:—

Samuel Colman, Publisher, Boston.
Suydam, Jackson, & Co. New York,
R. P. Desilver, Philadelphia.
Cushing & Sons, Baltimore.
B. Homans, Washington.

RUMORS.—It is again rumored that Gov. CASS is to be appointed Minister to France, and with so much confidence that there must be some truth in it.

Gov. DICKERSON is also spoken of as likely to fill the mission to Russia.

The Hon. W. R. KING, Senator in Congress from Alabama, is mentioned as the successor to Gov. Cass in the War Department; and Mr. WILKINS, late Minister to Russia, is assigned to the Navy Department.

It will be remembered that about two years since, Mr. Dickerson was nominated, or about to be, as Minister to Russia, and Mr. Wilkins as Secretary of the Navy, but the arrangement was changed.

MAJOR W. GATES.

We were informed last week of the decision of the President of the United States in the case of this officer, but from a desire not to wound unnecessarily the feelings of himself or of his friends, we refrained from allusion to it. The fact of his dismissal from the army being communicated to the public through the medium of letters from Washington, there is now no longer any necessity for concealment.

We have obtained a copy of the order issued at headquarters, but at too late an hour for this day's paper. It will be inserted next week.

The Board of Visitors at the Military Academy has adjourned, and the result as we learn is highly satisfactory. The cadets acquitted themselves very handsomely, and we hope soon to have the pleasure of announcing their names as officers of the army.

Brigadier Gen. J. E. WOOL has been appointed to the command of the regular, volunteer and militia forces that may be called into service in the Cherokee nation, and has left Washington for Tennessee to enter on the discharge of his duties.

WHARTON RECTOR, of Arkansas, has been confirmed by the Senate as Lieutenant Colonel of the second regiment U. S. Dragoons.

The brig of war recently launched at the navy yard at Charlestown is to be called the *Porpoise*; and another brig, to be called the *Dolphin*, was launched at New York on the 17th inst.

Both vessels are ordered to be prepared for sea forthwith; they are to be rigged as hermaphrodite brigs.

A duel was fought yesterday in Prince George's county, Md. between Midship'n John H. Sherburne and Danl. M. Key, of the navy, in which the latter was killed. Mr. Key was the son of F. S. Key, Esq., U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.—On Saturday last, Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the House of Representatives, introduced a bill to provide for the peace establishment of the navy; and a bill making appropriations for repairing and equipping vessels in ordinary, and providing for the building of two brigs and three steam vessels; which were read twice and committed.

The following are the provisions, relating to pay, and the increase of officers:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the naval peace establishment shall be composed of 100 captains, 100 commanders, (to be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided,) 260 lieutenants, 60 masters, 380 midshipmen, and no more; with such number of surgeons, pursers, warrant and petty officers, and seamen, as the necessities of the service may require. Provided, that there shall be no appointment of midshipmen, until the aggregate number of passed midshipmen and midshipmen, now in the service be reduced, below the maximum above established for midshipmen.

SEC. 2. That the masters hereafter appointed, shall be taken from the body of midshipmen; and no midshipman shall be promoted to the rank of master unless he shall have passed the same examination which is now required to entitle him to be promoted to the rank of lieu-

tenant; and the pay of the masters so appointed, shall be the same as that provided for by law for passed midshipmen.

SEC. 3. That the number of captains and commanders shall be gradually increased until the number in each of these ranks shall amount to one hundred, by immediately increasing the number in each of these ranks to fifty, and by appointing in each grade a sufficient number to add ten to the number of the preceding year.

SEC. 4. That no greater number of captains or commanders shall be kept on full pay than may be found necessary for active service, with one third part additional for reliefs. And the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to place on furlough all other captains and commanders, who shall receive, during the time they may remain thus placed on furlough, and until they receive orders for duty, two thirds of the amount of pay to which they would be entitled if on leave or waiting orders.

SEC. 5. That when any officer on full pay or on furlough (as provided in the preceding section of this act) shall receive orders for duty, if he shall fail to obey such orders, or if he shall be reported unfit for duty, the President of the United States, may order such officer to be put on furlough until he shall again report himself ready for duty, during which time his pay shall be regulated by the law of March 3d, 1835.

The accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

In order to introduce the following report, and the important bill which accompanied it, we have been compelled to leave out much matter previously set up.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 11, 1836.

SIR: At the request of Colonel Bomford, I transmit, for the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, a letter from him, on the subject of some legislative provision for the ordnance corps.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON,

Chairman Com. Military Affairs, Senate.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Jan. 26, 1836.

SIR: The duties confided to this department require that a greater number of officers should be afforded for their performance. The usual detail has been necessarily broken up by calls for officers in Florida, and the good of the service appears to demand a permanent increase of the ordnance corps, by the addition of twenty lieutenants.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a sketch of the bill, embracing such provisions as are deemed necessary to secure the services of a sufficient number of officers, and to place the department on a footing similar to that which it held prior to the reduction in 1821.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD,

Colonel of Ordnance.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

Reasons for the proposed act for the better regulation of the Ordnance Department.

Section 1. The importance and extent of the duties confided to the Ordnance Department demand that all proper aid should be afforded for their prompt and efficient discharge.

Although the law provides for the selection of lieutenants from the regiments of artillery, to assist in the performance of ordnance duty, the requisite number can seldom be spared from their companies, and at this time,

in particular, the detail is broken down by demands for the service in Florida. The officer commanding one of the principal arsenals of construction is now without a single assistant; another arsenal of construction is in charge of an artillery officer. Two extensive arsenals now erecting are supervised, one by an artillery officer, the other by a military storekeeper. Two other arsenals are in charge of storekeepers; one important arsenal, and another of less consequence, in the charge of ordnance sergeants. The whole force of the department is devoted to providing the materiel called for at the present crisis for arming the forts, and the frequent change of officers cannot but impair its energies, and impede its operations. Previous to the reduction in 1821, the corps numbered forty-four officers. The proposed increase will make it consist of thirty-four, which is the least number that can be considered sufficient to perform the duties, extended as they have become since that period.

Pay, &c. By the law of the 14th May, 1812, ordnance officers were allowed the rank and pay of infantry officers, with additional rations, and to the captains, forage. The law of the 18th February, 1815, gave to all ordnance officers the pay of dragoons, with the exception of forage, to those below the rank of field officers. This pay was continued till the reduction in 1821. The public duties of an officer in command of an arsenal require him to travel in a limited circuit, to procure necessary supplies, and the existing regulations do not permit a charge for transportation when the distance travelled is less than twenty miles. The command of an arsenal is equal to the command of a company, in all matters relating to responsibility. The captain of a company receives and issues the clothing and arms for his company, and makes the quarterly returns. The captain at an arsenal performs the same duty, and is further responsible for large amounts of property in his charge, and makes the various returns, quarterly, semi-annually, and annually. He does not command a company in the technical sense of the word, but he commands men, and is responsible for their arms and clothing.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication from the acting Quartermaster General, in relation to an increase of the officers of the department under his charge, and to ask for it the favorable consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON,

Chairman Com. Military Affairs, Senate.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 24, 1836.

SIR: The public interest imperiously demands an increase in the number of officers of this department, as, with the very few officers whom we now have for the discharge of its multifarious, complicated, and extremely laborious duties, we have to avail ourselves, in many instances, of almost any officer of the line that can be obtained, whose inexperience and want of knowledge in the affairs of the department must of necessity involve the department in much embarrassment; and losses will consequently be the result, not only in a pecuniary sense, but the well combined arrangements of a general commanding in the field may sometimes prove abortive and of no avail, in consequence of some failure in the officers acting in the department to perform the duties implicitly relied on by him. Acting in the character of Quartermaster General, as I now am, I conceive it to be due to the Quartermaster General, to the Secretary of War, to the President, and to the country, to make this representation.

There is another consideration which is of great importance to the public interests. There is no officer of the department who, by virtue of his appointment in it,

is of a higher grade than major, save the Quartermaster General, and this circumstance is of much practical injury, from the fact that, when serving with troops other than of the regular army, the experienced officer in his department, who is well acquainted with the rules and forms of the service, with military matters, best routes of transportation, and communication, and the facilities for the movement of troops, &c., is subject to be controlled by one who has very little experience, if any, and whose habits of life have in the main been such as to render him unsuited to the duties required of an officer of this department. I need not dwell on the injury which would result from such a state of things. Besides, a major in the Quartermaster's department being, as he is, separated from the line, has very little to hope for on the score of promotion, for the gap, if I may use the term, between him and the next grade above, viz. that of a brigadier general, is so great, that his chance of advancement is precarious in the extreme, if not wholly hopeless. If the two intermediate grades were authorized, it would add greatly to the efficiency of the department, and would be no more than justice to its officers. We all know that men look forward to advancement in whatever situation they may be placed: cut this expectation off, and there is no longer an incentive to exertion, other than the passive efforts of doing just sufficient to maintain a certain position, or to avoid being thrown back.

The increase which suggests itself to me as necessary to the proper and efficient performance of the duties of the department, under present circumstances, is fourteen officers, (making with those already in it, thirty-nine, including the Quartermaster General,) viz:

Two assistant quartermaster generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of cavalry.

Two deputy quartermaster generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant colonel of cavalry.

Ten assistant quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry; those already in service to be placed on the same footing.

I would therefore respectfully suggest that an organization, in some such form as the following, would be of great service to the public:

One quartermaster general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments as authorized by existing laws.

Two assistant quartermaster generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of cavalry.

Two deputy quartermaster generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant colonel of cavalry.

Four quartermasters, (the number provided for by existing laws,) with the rank, pay, and emoluments of major of cavalry.

Thirty assistant quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry. All vacancies of assistant quartermasters to be filled from officers of the line, who shall have served at least two years with their companies, or in the line with troops; and officers thus taken from the line for such appointment, to be separated entirely from the line; and promotion in the department to take place as in regiments and corps.

Even with this organization, cases would arise when, from urgent necessity, officers might be required to perform duties in the department: and if provided for by law, would conduce to the public good.

When the present condition of the country, the great and indispensable demands for the services of officers in this department, (the most important one of all others when the troops are in the field and engaged in active operations,) the fact that many volunteers (perhaps as many as ten thousand) may be received into the service by the President under a law just passed, the proper and economical disbursement of the public funds, the security and preservation of public property, the vigorous and successful prosecution of military enterprises, defence of the country and protection of its citizens, so far as depends on a department of such vast importance, are taken into view, I cannot but believe that the increase and organization suggested, are called for by every consideration connected with the good of the

country. The Quartermaster General, before he left here, was satisfied of the indispensable necessity of an increase in the department, and had he not left for the South, he would have taken some action on the subject, and I doubt not he would have suggested that the two grades between his own and the next in the department be provided for.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THO. F. HUNT,

Major, and acting Quartermaster General.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War, Washington.

A.

Statement of the present and proposed organization of the Dragoons, two regiments of ten companies each, excluding commissioned officers.

<i>Present organization of a company, viz:</i>	<i>Proposed organization of a company, viz:</i>
4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 buglers, 1 farrier and blacksmith, 60 privates,	1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster serg't, 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 buglers, 1 saddler, 1 farrier and blacksmith, 60 privates,
71 non-commissioned officers, &c. 10 companies,	73 non-commissioned officers, &c. 10 companies,
710 total of companies.	730 total of companies.

Regimental non-commissioned staff, viz:

1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster serg't 1 principal musician, 2 chief buglers,	2 sub-adjutants,* 1 principal musician, 2 chief buglers,
5 regimental non-commissioned staff,	5 regimental non-commissioned staff,
715 total each regiment, 2 regiments,	735 total, each regiment, 2 regiments,
1,430 total dragoons.	1,470 total, dragoons.

B.

Statement of the present and proposed organization of the Artillery, four regiments of nine companies each, excluding commissioned officers.

<i>Present organization of a company, viz:</i>	<i>Proposed organization of a company, viz:</i>
4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 3 artificers, 2 musicians, 42 privates,	1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster serg't, 3 sergeants, 6 corporals, 3 artificers, 2 musicians, 69 privates,
55 non-commissioned officers, &c. 9 companies,	85 non-commissioned officers, &c. 9 companies,
495 total of companies.	765 total of companies.

<i>Regimental non-commissioned staff, viz :</i>	<i>Regimental non-commissioned staff, viz :</i>
1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster serg't }	2 sub-adjutants,* 2 principal musicians,
2 regimental non-commissioned staff,	4 regimental non-commissioned staff,
497 total, each regiment, 4 regiments,	769 total, each regiment, 4 regiments,
1,988 total artillery.	3,076 total artillery.

C.

Statement of the present and proposed organization of the Infantry, seven regiments of ten companies each, excluding commissioned officers.

<i>Present organization of a company, viz :</i>	<i>Proposed organization of a company, viz :</i>
3 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 42 privates,	1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster serg't, 3 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 musicians, 72 privates,
51 non-commissioned officers, &c. 10 companies,	85 non-commissioned officers, &c. 10 companies,
510 total of companies,	850 total of companies.

<i>Regimental non-commissioned staff, viz :</i>	<i>Regimental non-commissioned staff viz :</i>
1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster serg't } 2 principal musicians,	2 sub-adjutants,* 2 principal musicians,
4 regimental non-commissioned staff,	4 regimental non-commissioned staff,
514 total, each regiment, 7 regiments,	854 total, each regiment, 7 regiments,
3,598 total, infantry.	5,978 total, infantry.

D.

RECAPITULATION.

	<i>Pres't org.</i>	<i>Pro'd org.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>
Dragoons, - -	1,430	1,470	40
Artillery, - -	1,988	3,076	1,088
Infantry, - -	3,598	5,978	2,380
Total,	7,916	10,524	3,508

* These, though not non-commissioned regimental staff, are placed under that head, because two of that class would be superseded by them.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 12, 1836.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the "bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States," reported the same, with the following amendment, viz. : Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following amendment :

That there shall be added to each company of artillery of the army of the United States, one sergeant major, in lieu of the present first sergeant, and quartermaster sergeant, two corporals, and twenty-seven privates ; and to each company of infantry, one sergeant major, in lieu of the present first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one

sergeant, two corporals, and thirty-privates ; and to each company of dragoons, one sergeant major, in lieu of the present first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, and one saddler, which saddler, in addition to his clothing and subsistence, shall be allowed twenty dollars per month. The present regimental sergeants major and quartermaster sergeants, and first sergeants of companies, shall be discontinued. And in lieu of the sergeants major and quartermaster sergeants, there shall be appointed, for each regiment of artillery, infantry, and dragoons, two sub-adjutants, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a cadet, with an allowance for clothing equal to that now allowed to a sergeant major. And there shall be added two principal musicians to each regiment of artillery. And the force authorized by this act to be added to the present military establishment, and the officers herein authorized to be appointed, shall be subject to the laws and regulations which now govern or may hereafter govern, the military establishment of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to add to the corps of engineers, whenever he may deem it expedient to increase the same, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and six second lieutenants ; and that the pay and emoluments of the said corps shall be the same as those allowed to the officers of the regiments of dragoons.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act passed the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provisions for the corps of engineers," as provides that one paymaster shall be taken from the subalterns of the corps of engineers, be and the same is hereby repealed ; and that the paymaster so authorised and provided, be attached to the pay department, and be in every respect placed on the footing of other paymasters of the army.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the corps of topographical engineers shall be organized and increased by regular promotions in the same, so that the said corps shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That vacancies created by said organization, over and above those which can be filled by the present corps, shall be taken from the army and from such as it may be deemed advisable of the civil engineers employed under the act of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four ; that the pay and emoluments to the officers of said corps shall be the same as are allowed to officers of similar rank in the regiments of dragoons.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the authority to employ civil engineers, in the act of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, be, and the same is hereby repealed, after the passage of this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to appoint three additional paymasters, to be attached to the pay department of the army.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the paymasters appointed in virtue of this act shall perform the same duties and receive the same pay and allowances as the present paymasters of the army ; and shall, in like manner, be subject to the rules and articles of war ; and previous to entering upon the duties of their office, shall give such bonds to the United States as the Secretary of War may direct, for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever suitable non-commissioned officers or privates cannot be procured from the line of the army to serve as paymasters' clerks, paymasters be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to employ citizens to perform that duty, at salaries not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum, each.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when volunteers or militia are called into the service of the United States, so that the paymasters authorized by law shall not be deemed sufficient to enable them to pay the troops with proper punctuality, it shall be lawful for the President to assign to any officer of the army the duty of paymaster, who, while so assigned, shall perform the same duty, give the same bond, be subject to the same liability, and receive the same emoluments as are now provided for paymasters of the army : *Provided however*, That the number of officers so assigned shall not exceed one for every regiment of Militia or Volunteers : *And provided, also*, That the whole emoluments of the said officers, including their pay and allowances in the line, shall not exceed the pay and emoluments of a paymaster.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to appoint five additional surgeons, and ten assistant surgeons, to be attached to the medical staff of the army.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to add to the Ordnance department, whenever he may deem it expedient to increase the same, two majors, ten first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants; and that the pay and emoluments of the officers of the said department shall be the same as those allowed to the officers of the regiments of dragoons.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the fourth section of the act passed April five, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, for the organization of the Ordnance department, as authorizes the officers of ordnance to receive the same pay and emoluments now allowed artillery officers, shall be construed to include the ten dollars per month additional pay to every officer in the actual command of a company, as compensation for the duties and responsibilities with respect to clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company, under the authority of the second section of the act passed second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns of the army of the United States in certain cases: *Provided,* That the officers of the Ordnance department claiming the compensation for such duties and responsibilities shall have been actually in the command of enlisted men of the ordnance, and thereby incurred the aforesaid responsibilities.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation hereafter to be allowed to such ordnance storekeepers as shall be designated as paymasters, shall not exceed the pay and allowances of captain of ordnance.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That, in addition to the officers of the Quartermaster's department, provided for by existing laws, there shall be in the said department two assistant quartermaster generals, each of whom shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of cavalry; two deputy quartermaster generals, each of whom shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant colonel of cavalry; and ten assistant quartermasters, each of whom shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry. Each of the assistant quartermasters provided for by existing laws, shall have the same rank, pay, and emoluments, as are provided for by this act for assistant quartermasters—the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry: *Provided,* That all vacancies of assistant quartermaster shall be filled from officers of the line who shall have served at least two years with their companies or in the line with troops; and officers so taken for such appointments, shall be separated from the line of the army: *And provided also,* That promotion in the said department shall take place as in regiments and corps.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That when the public interests require the services of officers of the line or of any other branch of the staff, except the corps of engineers and the topographical engineers, for duty in the quartermaster's department, it shall be lawful for such officers to be selected for such duty, under such regulations and orders as shall be approved by the President of the United States: *Provided,* That each officer who may be thus selected for temporary duty in the Quartermaster's department, shall be allowed, for the time that he actually performs duty therein, at the rate of twenty dollars per month in addition to his other pay and emoluments, and if he be not an officer entitled to forage, he shall be allowed forage for two horses.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That, during the absence of the quartermaster general, or the chief of any other military bureau of the War Department, the President be authorized to empower some officer of the department or corps whose chief is absent, to take charge thereof and to perform the duties of quartermaster general or chief of the department or corps, as the case may be, during such absence: *Provided,* That no additional compensation be allowed therefor.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers authorized by this act to be appointed, shall, with the exception of the subadjutants, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That all letters and packages on public business, to and from the commanding general, the chief engineer, the colonel of ordnance, the surgeon general, and the head of the topographical corps, shall be free from postage.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That the Inspecting

department of the army shall consist of one inspector general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier general; of two inspectors with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; and of two assistant inspectors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry. And the President may prescribe by regulation the duty of the officers of the said inspecting department, and may require them to inspect all the troops in the service of the United States, the forts, posts, and other military establishments, the public property of all descriptions, under the direction of the War Department; muster into and out of service all militia and volunteers, and to perform such other duties in relation to inspection, as to the President may seem proper: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any other officer from being directed to perform any of the aforesaid duties: *And provided also,* That the present inspectors general shall retain their commissions until the same are vacated, according to law, and shall become inspectors after the passage of this act.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he may deem the same expedient, to cause one of the regiments of infantry to be armed and equipped and to serve as a regiment of riflemen, and one other of the regiments of infantry to be armed and equipped and to serve as a regiment of light infantry.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

A volunteer company, commanded by Capt. E. B. Robinson, and consisting of 79 members, raised in Washington for the Creek war, left this city on Tuesday 14th inst. in the steamboat Columbia, landed at Old Point the next day, and embarked on Thursday in the Columbus for Charleston.

The detachment of U. S. troops, under Col. Brooks, which arrived at Charleston in the Wm. Gibbons, from New York, were forwarded to Augusta, by the railroad the same day.

CHARLESTON, June 14.—A detachment of marines, under the command of Lieut. Col Wm. H. FREEMAN, destined for Fort Mitchell, arrived here this morning in the ship Henry Allen, from New York.

The following is a list of officers:

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Freeman, Commanding.

Captains.—Thos. S. English, Geo. W. Walker.

Brevet Captains.—Benj. Macomber, A. N. Brevoort.

First Lieutenants.—Alvin Edson, John G. Reynolds, T. L. C. Watkins.

Second Lieutenants.—Wm. Lang, D. D. Baker, Geo. W. McLean, Thos. T. Sloan, Louis F. Whitney, R. C. Caldwell, W. M. McArdle.

Dr. Gilchrist, U. S. N. Acting Surgeon.

The following officers arrived here this morning on their way to the south in the U. L. brig Moses, from New York:

Majors.—G. Dearborn, T. Staniford.

Lieuts.—H. W. Wessels, G. W. Patten.

MOVEMENT OF THE U. S. DRAGOONS.—We are informed by letters from Cantonment Leavenworth, that two companies of the dragoon corps had left that post on the 26th ult. for the Red river, in compliance with the recent requisition of General Gaines. The detachment was under the command of Lieutenant B. D. Moore, Capt. Duncan remaining in command at Fort Leavenworth. In addition to the above, it is our painful duty to announce the accidental death of Lieut. J. H. Hanly. He was thrown from his horse on the evening of the 26th so violently that his skull was severely fractured. He died about 12 o'clock the same night.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Gen Jesup's escort on their return from Tuskegee were waylaid by Neah-Micco and his party—in consequence of which they detained by Chambers Court House.—*Courier.*

INDIAN WAR.

HOSTILITIES OF THE CHEROKEES.—By the packet ship South Carolina, arrived at Norfolk, Charleston papers to the 17th inclusive, and a variety of New Orleans, Alabama, and other papers of late date have been received. The Norfolk Herald informs us that verbal accounts had been received in Charleston (but too late for the Friday's morning papers) stating that the Florida Indians had been again prosecuting their devastations in the vicinity of Fort Drane and had burned Colonel Clinch's Sugar establishment, and committed extensive havoc on McIntosh's plantations. A company of U. S. troops, under Capt. Richard B. Lee, fell in with them and had a severe action, in which Capt. Lee and six or seven of his men were wounded. Capt. L. received two wounds, one in the leg and the other in the arm, but neither was considered dangerous.

The citizens of Tallahassee gave a barbecue on the 9th inst. to Major Read and the Volunteers under his command, to which the garrison of the blockhouse relieved by them, and the Florida battalion which served at Tampa Bay, were invited.

The detachment of Marines in the ship H. Allen, and two companies of infantry in the brig Moses, from New York, arrived at Charleston on Tuesday.

Col. Bankhead, Capts. Mellon and Lendrum of the Army, and Capt. Edelen and Lieut. Carter of the Marine Corps, came passengers in the S. C.

The number of men at or near the seat of the Creek Indian war, is not far from four thousand, but they cannot move with great expedition without leaving their baggage wagons behind. Gen. Scott was convalescent, but not well enough for active duty. An effort was made by the Indians to cross the Chattahoochee, but the prompt movements of the militia prevented its success.

Gen. Scott would probably march with the army, nearly 5,000 strong, against the Creeks, about the 15th inst.

That part of the Marine Corps which embarked at Norfolk, were at Sparta, Georgia, on Tuesday last, in good health and spirits, and would proceed with all possible despatch to Fort Mitchell. Their march was much impeded by continued rains for several days previous.

REVENUE SERVICE.—The new bill to increase the pay of revenue officers, provides that the pay of a captain of a cutter shall be \$1500 per annum; 1st lieutenant \$1000; 2d lieutenant \$900; 3d lieutenant \$800. The bill was advocated by Messrs Sutherland and Lawrence. The latter gentleman said that revenue cutters "not only protected the revenue of the nation, but were at all times engaged in protecting the lives and property of the maritime portions of the country. During the whole of the late severe and almost unexampled winter, they were zealously engaged in cruising from St. Croix to Cape Florida, exposed to every severity and climate."

Captain DAY, who has had command of the revenue cutter on this station for several months, has been ordered to the command of the cutter at Key West.—*New Bedford Mercury*.

KEY WEST, June 14.

FROM TAMPA.—By the politeness of Lieut. Clarke, of revenue cutter Washington, arrived from Tampa Bay in the sloop Liberty, on Wednesday, 1st inst., we are favored with the following intelligence, received in a communication from that place.

"The U. S. revenue cutter Washington, Ezekiel Jones commander, sailed from Tampa Bay, for the port of St. Marks, on the 31st May. Capt. M. P. Mix, of the U. S. ship Concord, at anchor in Tampa Bay, despatched sixty seamen in the Washington, who are under the command of Lieut. Adams, 1st officer of that ship.

"On the arrival of the Washington, at St. Marks, it is understood that Capt. Jones and Lieut. Adams will

move on with their respective forces to Tallahassee, to co-operate with the army and volunteers now collecting in that vicinity."

We are happy to learn that D. H. MAHAN, Esq. Professor of Military and Civil Engineering at West Point, is about to publish "a complete treatise on Field Fortifications," and "an elementary treatise on Civil Engineering." We doubt not that these new works will redound to the reputation of the Professor, who in addition to all his eminent qualifications, has the flattering one, at least in our estimation, of being a son of our good old Borough.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

- Extract of a letter dated AUGUSTA, June 15.

"Accounts from Columbus state that over one hundred cases of Small Pox are reported there, and great fears are entertained that it will extend to the Army.

"Nothing of interest from the seat of war. There seems to be but one opinion on the subject of the Cherokees, and that is, that they are hostile.

COMMODORE PORTER.—The European correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser states, that our chargé d'affaires at Constantinople has been compelled by ill health to travel for a season. He set out in April, and intended to visit France and Switzerland before returning to Constantinople.

AUGUSTA, June 16.—The alarm in regard to the Cherokees had subsided, in a great degree, from the intelligence received yesterday morning.—*Sentinel*.

ACCIDENT.—Two officers of the United States army, named Foote and Leë, were thrown from a chaise on Tuesday afternoon, 14th inst. near South Boston bridge and seriously injured. They were conveyed to the Tremont house.

PASSENGERS.

CHARLESTON, June 11,—per Savannah pilot boat Sarah M. from Savannah, Col. Bankhead, Captains Wharton, Lendrum, Mellon; Lieutenants Simonton and Chalmers, U. S. A.

Per steam packet Wm. Gibbons, from New York, Lieut. Colonel Brooks, Majors Ansart and McClintock, Dr. P. Minis, Lieuts. Wall and Drum, U. S. A., and 110 U. S. troops.

JUNE 12,—Per steam packet Wm. Gibbons, for New York, Major Wharton, Capt. Simonton, and Lieut. C. B. Chalmers, of the Army.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

June 16—Col. D. E. Twiggs, 2d drag. from West Point. Lieut. F. L. Jones, 4th art'y, Gadsby's.

" 18—Capt. A. Talcott, Eng'r Corps, do.
Lt. I. P. Simonton, 1st drag. Mrs. McPherson's
Lt. A. R. Hetzel, 2d inf'y, do.
Major W. W. Lear, 4th inf'y, Gadsby's.

ARMY.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 15, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 38. }

1. The 2d Regiment of Dragoons will be recruited and organized with as little delay as practicable, and the several officers appointed will report for orders and recruiting instructions to the Colonel of the regiment, who will establish his recruiting head quarters at some central position, and report to the Adjutant General.

The Lieutenant Colonel, and the complement of officers for three companies will recruit west of the mountains; the Major and officers for three companies will recruit in Virginia; and the other Captains and subalterns will recruit under the immediate instructions of the Colonel, except Capt. J. A. Ashby, 1st Lieutenant Chas. Spalding, and 2d

Lieutenant *S. Thornton*, who will proceed to Fort Drane Florida, and there receive the detachment of Dragoons, serving in that Territory, from the officer of the first regiment, which will be organized, armed, and equipped, as one of the companies of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons.

II. The organization of companies, and final assignment of officers, will be made by the colonel, at the proper time, with due regard to the interest of the service.

The established recruiting regulations will be strictly observed by all officers, and all the required returns, muster and descriptive rolls, reports, &c, will be regularly made, and transmitted through the proper officer to the Adjutant General, who will furnish the requisite blanks.

IV. The officers appointed will immediately assume their respective duties, and proceed in the discharge of them. It is expected that the regiment will be recruited, organized instructed, and equipped for service in the field, by the earliest day practicable.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB,

Major General Commanding in Chief:

ROGER JONES,

Adjutant General.

The captains and subalterns of the 2d regiment of dragoons have been assigned to companies by the colonel, as follows:

Company A.—Capt. W. Gordon; 1st Lieut. T. Grimsley; 2d Lieut. W. H. Ward.

Company B.—Capt. J. Dougherty; 1st Lieut. H. Grooms; 2d Lieut. C. Ker.

Company C.—Capt. J. F. Lane; 1st Lieut. J. Graham; 2d Lieut. Z. M. P. Maury.

Company D.—Capt. J. A. Ashby; 1st Lieut. C. Spalding; 2d Lieut. S. Thornton.

Company E.—Capt. J. L. Bean; 1st Lieut. J. Hamilton; 2d Lieut. W. Gilpin.

Company F.—Capt. S. H. Anderson; 1st Lt. M. S. Howe; 2d Lieut. J. W. S. McNeill.

Company G.—Capt. W. W. Tompkins; 1st Lt. G. A. H. Blake; 2d Lieut. J. H. P. O'Neal.

Company H.—Capt. H. W. Fowler; 1st Lt. T. Dade; 2d Lieut. C. A. May.

Company I.—Capt. B. L. Beall; First Lieut. E. D. Bullock; 2d Lieut. G. Forsyth.

Company K.—Capt. E. J. Winder; First Lieutenant T. S. Bryant; 2d Lieut. C. E. Kingsbury.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 20, 1836.

SPECIAL ORDER,

No. 40.

I. Brevet Brigadier General JOHN E. WOOL, Inspector General, has been assigned by the President to duty according to his brevet rank, and to take command of the troops of the United States, and the volunteers and militia that may be called into service to prevent or suppress the hostilities of the Cherokee Indians. General Wool will accordingly proceed to the Cherokee country, and assume the command, and the direction of affairs in that quarter.

II. Brevet Major Payne, 4th Art'y, now on duty at Hvassee, Tenn., and 2d Lieut. A. R. Hetzel, 2d Inf'y, Assistant Qr. Master, will report to, and receive the instructions of Brevet Brig. General Wool.

III. The several departments of the staff will comply with such requisitions as General Wool may make upon them.

IV. Brevet Brig. Gen. Wool is allowed an aid-de-camp, while on command in the Cherokee nation.

By order of MAJ. GEN. MACOMB,

ROGER JONES, Adj't General.

Lieut. H. Brewerton, Engr. Corps, assigned to the duty of superintending the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, lately under the charge of Capt. A. Talcott, resigned.

Lieut. George Dutton, Engr. Corps, in addition to the duty of superintending the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, assigned to the superintendence of the Cumberland road in Ohio, in place of Lieutenant Brewerton, relieved.

RESIGNATIONS.

Duncan L. Clinch, Col. 4th regiment of Inf'y, and Brevet Brig. General, to take effect June 30, 1837.

Andrew Talcott, Capt. Engineers, do

1st Lieut. F. N. Barbarin 3d Art'y. do

1st Lt. W. F. Hopkins, 4th Art'y. do 1836.

Bvt. 2d Lt. Hugh McLeod, 3d Inf'y. do

NAVY.

PROMOTION.

Passed midshipman Matthew F. Maury, to be Lieut. 10 June, 1836.

ORDERS.

June 14—Lt. A. E. Downes, ordinary, Boston.

P. mid. E. R. Thomson, Navy Yard, New York,

W. C. Spencer, do do

F. Piper, do do

H. C. Flagg, do do

21—Lt. H. W. Morris, receiving ship, do

Lt. S. Lockwood, do do

Lt. W. S. Ogden, do do

P. mid. T. A. Hunt, do do

" Stephen Dod, do do

" A. S. Baldwin, do do

Mid. C. A. Auze, do do

" Charles Hunter, do do

" W. B. Renshaw, do do

Some changes having taken place in the officers ordered to the frigate United States, we subjoin a corrected list taken from the muster roll:—

List of officers who sailed in the frigate United States for the Mediterranean.

JESSE WILKINSON, Captain.

Lieutenants. J. Myers, J. H. Smith, Z. F. Johnston, A. G. Gordon, H. H. Rhodes, H. Westcott, W. D. Porter, C. G. Hunter.

G. R. B. Horner, Surgeon. S. Barrington, J. B. Elliot, Passed Assistant Surgeons. D. Walker, Purser. G. Hurst, Acting Master. T. R. Lambert, Chaplain. Martin Roche, Professor of Mathematics. B. E. Brooke, Commanding Marine Officer. W. H. Robertson, Captain's Clerk.

Passed Midshipmen. C. Thomas, F. E. Barry, J. Humphreys, W. J. H. Robertson, C. S. Stellwagen, D. F. Dulany.

Midshipmen. H. Tillotson, A. H. Cass, H. F. Porter, M. B. Woolsey, W. Crane, G. H. Preble, A. L. Whittier, J. R. M. Mullany, M. Hunt, J. D. Todd, W. H. Carnes, S. D. Vallette, H. Kuhn, C. S. McDonough, A. McLane.

W. Hart, Boatswain. R. Thomas, Carpenter. S. Allen, Gunner. J. C. O'Connor, Sailmaker.

List of officers attached to the U. S. Frigate Constellation bearing the broad pendant of Com. A. J. Dallas.

Lieutenants. S. F. Dupont, Stephen Johnston, Gurdon C. Ashton, Neil M. Howison, Frederick Chatard, Charles H. Kennedy, George M. Bache.

Fleet Surgeon, Leonard Osborne. Purser, John De Bree. Commodore's secretary, Thomas Miller. Assistant Surgeons. S. C. Lawrason, A. J. Wedderburn.

Passed Midshipmen. William Chandler, James K. Bowie, (U. S. revenue cutter Jefferson) Lloyd J. Bryan, John F. Borden, Roger Perry, Richard Forrest, (U. S. cutter Jefferson) E. C. Bowers.

Midshipmen. John O. Wilson, Francis P. Hoban, William P. Bradburn, James McCormick, W. L. Parkinson, James A. Doyle, James H. Sands, William B. Beverly, Wilmer Shields, Luther L. Creecy, William E. Boudinot.

Boatswain, Charles Matthews. Gunner, Samuel G. City. Sailmaker, Benjamin Crow. Acting Carpenter, John O. Butler.

CHANGES, &c.

Lieut. E. Byrne, on leave.

Lieutenant. J. L. Ball, transferred to the Warren, as 1st Lieutenant.

Acting Sailing Master R. Semmes, to the Vandalia, as Acting Lieutenant.

HARBOR OF PENSACOLA, June 9, 1836.

[Information of the changes in the several squadrons and vessels is always acceptable.—Editor.]

VESSELS REPORTED.

Frigate Brandywine, Com. Wadsworth, at Valparaiso, to sail for Callao 10th April.

Ships Erie, Com. Renshaw, and Ontario, Capt. Salter, at Rio Janeiro, 20th April, the latter to sail in a few days for the United States. Neither of these vessels was at Rio on the 2d May.

MARINE CORPS.

RESIGNATION.—1st Lt. H. W. Fowler, June 8, 1836.

PROMOTION.—2d Lt. Wm. Lang, to be 1st Lieutenant, 13th June, 1836, vice Fowler, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS.—John P. Dieteriah, to be 2d Lieut., from 17th Oct. 1834.

Darius C. Powers, of Ohio, to be 2d Lt., 13th June, 1836, vice Lang, promoted.

MARRIAGES.

In New York, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Vella, Passed Mid. JOHN J. GLASSON, of the Navy, to Miss MARGARET ANN IRONSIDES.

In Baltimore county, on the 21st ultimo, Captain E. S. HAWKINS, U. S. A., to MARY E. daughter of Major JOHN WILSON.

Another revolutionary hero gone!

Married, in Georgia, by John McGehee, Esq., Mr. DAVID HODGE, aged one hundred and two years and two months, to Miss ELIZABETH BAILEY, aged forty years, both of Columbia County, State of Georgia. Mr. Hodge was at Braddock's defeat, and served throughout the whole period of the revolutionary war.—*Washington News.*

DEATH.

At his residence in the county of Greeneville, on Monday, the 9th of May, in the 43d year of his age, Lieut. JAMES GOODRUM, of the U. S. Navy, after a protracted indisposition of several years. He entered the public service under a midshipman's warrant, on the 18th of June 1812, and was soon after attached to the U. S. frigate Constellation, then at Norfolk, and a short time after, while in the command of a gun boat, near Craney Island, during the attack on that place by the English, in our last war, received a slight wound from a splinter. Soon after the conclusion of the war with Great Britain, he sailed in the Constellation, Gordon commander, in company with the squadron under the command of Commodore Decatur, destined to chastise the late Algerine aggressions on American rights, where the Lieutenant was in the battle with the Algerine frigate of 44 guns—the Osella, under the charge of Admiral Hamilla, the Commander-in-chief of the Algerine fleet, on the 16th June, 1815, which was captured. He returned to his own country after an absence of three years and five months in the enjoyment of fine health; delighted with the service, and in anticipation of many years devotion to the profession of his choice. He subsequently went on a cruise of upwards of three years to the Mediterranean. He was then attached to the West India squadron, Commodore Porter commanding; under whom he made his first cruise to that station where he also remained a considerable time. He had been promoted in 1818 to the rank of Lieutenant. His next and last cruise was also to the West India station, and where from long and constant exposure to that inhospitable climate, his health failed, and continued to decline for several years, until he sunk under accumulated maladies in the prime of life, evincing to the last his wonted firmness and resolution, and carelessly indifferent to his declining health, his spirits lively and cheerful, he seemed to lose sight of his own condition. He was one of the few who seemed to unite the dignity and firmness of the officer with the kind affectionate benevolence of the christian—for a more generous soul does not survive him. An affectionate and devoted wife, and two interesting children—alas! too sensible of their bereavement—with other near relations, and a venerable and kind father now over four score years—one among the few remaining revolutionary soldiers and patriots who bought with their blood our inestimable independence, with a numerous circle of warm friends and acquaintances, will long deplore his loss and cherish his memory and virtues.—*Petersburg Va. Intelligencer.*

CHAIN CABLE IRON.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
9th June, 1836. }

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for Chain Cable Iron," will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. of the first day of July next, for manufacturing, furnishing, and delivering at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., the quantities, descriptions, and quality, of Chain Cable Iron herein specified and prescribed, viz:

18,900 links, 1 11-16 inc's diameter, 20 inc's each in length.
230 end links, 1 13-16 do do 22 do do
100 connecting shackles, 2 13-16 by 2 1-16 do 24 do do
10 anchor do. 3 9-16 " 2 13-16 do 34 do do
30 swivels 3 9-16 " 2 1-16 do 22 do do
10 boxes 3 13-16 " 2 13-16 do 10 do do
35 feet pin iron, 2 9 16 by 2 1 16 inc's oval, in lengths of 42 inches, for connecting shackles.
10 feet pin iron, 3 5-16 by 2 13-16 inc's oval, in lengths of 12 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and eleven-sixteenths diameter.
4,500 links 1 9-16 inc's diameter, 18 inc's each in length.
56 end links 1 11-16 do do 20 do do
20 connecting shackles 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 do 22 do do
2 anchor do. 3 1-16 " 2 9-16 do 32 do do
6 swivels 3 1-16 " 1 13 16 do 20 do do
2 boxes 3 9 16 " 2 9-16 do 9 do do
7 feet pin iron, 2 5-16 by 1 13-16 inches oval, in lengths of 42 inches, for connecting shackles
2 feet pin iron, 3 1-16 by 2 9-16 inches oval, in lengths of 12 inches for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and nine-sixteenths diameter.
5,060 links 1 5-16 inc's diameter, 15 inc's each in length.
56 end links 1 7-16 do do 17 do do
2 anchor shackles 2 11-16 by 2 5-16 do 25 do do
6 swivels 2 13-16 " 1 11-16 do 18 do do
2 boxes 3 5-16 " 2 5-16 do 9 do do
1 foot 8 inches pin iron, 2, 11-16 by 2 3-16 inches oval, in lengths of 10 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and five-sixteenths diameter.
15,750 links, 1 3-16 inc's diameter, 15 inc's each in length.
168 end links, 1 5-16 do do 15 do do
6 anchor shackles 2 9-16 by 2 3-16 do 25 do do
18 swivels 2 9-16 " 1 9-16 do 18 do do
6 boxes 3 1-16 " 2 5-16 do 8 do do
5 feet pin iron, 2 9-16 " 2 1-16 do oval in lengths of 10 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and three sixteenths diameter.

All the said Chain Cable Iron must be of American manufacture, without any admixture of foreign iron, must be manufactured from *hammered bar iron* of the best quality, to be made from *blooms*; the links must be *cut, piled and rolled* to about two inches in diameter; they must be again *cut piled and rolled* to the respective sizes and lengths specified and prescribed for the links and end links. Satisfactory proof that the iron is of the quality, and has been manufactured in the manner prescribed, must be furnished by the contractor with the deliveries to be made, otherwise the Commandant of the navy yard will not authorize the iron to be admitted to proof and test.

The iron required for the Shackles, Swivels, Boxes, and the oval Pin Iron, must be wrought *under the hammer* to the respective sizes prescribed for the same, and to such shapes or models and drawings thereof as shall be furnished to the contractor by the Commissioners of the Navy, or by their authority; and no portion of the said Chain Cable Iron shall be received that does not conform, in all respects, to the provisions and stipulations of the contract to be made, and that is not free from flaws, raw and fagged ends and edges, and all other defects which may impair its good quality, fitness, and adaptation to the purposes for which it is required. The pieces must be delivered in straight lengths. On delivery, the said iron will be inspected, proved, and tested, to determine its quality according to contract, and that it corresponds in all respects to the aforesaid provisions and stipulations, to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Commandant of the said navy yard.

One-fourth the entire quantity of each of the sizes and denominations of the said Chain Cable Iron must be delivered on or before the first of October, 1836; in like manner, one-fourth must be delivered on or before the thirty-first of December, 1836, and the residue must be delivered on or before the first of April, 1837; beyond which no extension of time will be granted for completing the deliveries; but the contractor will be allowed the privilege of delivering the whole and entire quantity as much earlier as may be convenient and practicable, at his option.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account of the contract to be made, as collateral security, in addition to the bond, in the amount of one-third of the contract, which will be required to secure its performance; and will not, in any event, be paid until the contract shall be complied with in all respects.